HAS MORE TESTIMONY,

ad has more respectable people to vouch for it, than as ther article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

WILL PAY \$1,000

k any one who will produce a certificate published by us that

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY,

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Cl emberten, N. J., formerly of the North Paptist Cl madelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Cl

Thave known Hoofand's German Eitters favorably for a number of years. I have used their in my own family, and have been at pleused with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have eperated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly preclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseaser for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that was recommendation will be austained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofand's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptis respectfully voors. W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon et.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of The Culturist, No. 25 North

and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by them. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomesh, by strengthening its digastive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who sufer from dyspepsia to give your bitters a trial (when it, I feel contident, will give them relief), it is at your service. Yours, truly,

A. M. SPANGLER.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Espaint orch, Philadelphia. and a most excellent tonic for the D. MERRIGE.

phis.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Boofland's German Bitters. I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the dissases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invested the hystern when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and jound them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health. Yours, truly,

WILLIAM SMITH.

No. 906 Hutchinson at.

Prom the Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborcesh Baptist Church:
Dam Six: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my lead and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected whelf; my health has been very materially benefited. I conductedly recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours,

Respectfully yours,

Respectfully Pa. Rozberough, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the rapper of each bottle

BINGLE BOTTLE, 81, OR A HALF DOZEN FOR 85.

old your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be

set off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be effered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, secorely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY

No. 031 ARCH-ST.,

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, NEW-YORK

New-York Tribune. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866. Vol. XXV....No. 7,776.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Congressional Proceedings.

REPRESENTATION

Speeches of Senators Fessenden, Sumner and Wilson.

THE AMENDMENT LOST.

A Reconsideration Moved, and the Subject Adjourned to Next Thursday.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Remarks of Messrs, Bingham of Ohio and Wilson of Iowa.

RECIPROCITY.

A PROTRACTED DISCUSSION

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

In the Senate, Mr. Howe of Wisconsin offered a petition for an amendment to the Constitution, praying that the President and Vice-President may be chosen hereafter by direct vote, instead of by an Electoral College; it was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. On motion of Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, a petition of citizens of that State asking for the ame Committee.

The bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of which a motion is pending to reconsider the vote by which it was passed, was called up by Mr. Conness, and

rious sections of the Granite State until the day of the election, when he will take the stump in Connecti-

cut for Hawley. THE INDIANA CONSPIRATORS.

ment. The document is ornamented with a dozen or nore indorsements of Government officials, and meandered through the same channels that a claim for a mil lion of dollars would have followed.

PARDONS.

The report of the Attorney-General relative o pardons is now almost completed. The report comprehends only those persons included in the 13th exception or \$20,000 clause. There will probably be from 12,900 to 15,000 of this class, and under other exceptions there are about as many more, making from 25,000 to 30,000 pardons already issued. Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina lead the other States in the number of have received Executive Only a few Rebel officers of high rank have been par doned, and hardly any Southerners educated at that women in the South owning property require pardon proper to state that the property of loyal Southern residents has been restored in but few instances.

DEATH OF THE COLLECTOR AT CHICAGO.

telegram from Chicago announcing the death of Luther
Havens, Collector of that post. His successor has not
yet been appointed.

REPRESENTATION. yet been appointed

The Israelites who recently left this city and Baltimore for City Point, Va., with the intention of with shoddy clothing, have had their hopes blasted by THE BILL RECOMMITTED-82 TO 70 a peremptory order directing them to shut up shop and

DISMISSED AND WHY.

John W. Hasbrouck, Recording Secretary of the National Equal Suffrage Committee, was dismissed this morning from his clerkship in the First Auditor's Douglass is to speak to-morrow evening.

MORE TESTIMONY PROM THE RECONSTRUCTION

On the return of Senator Howard, another installment of testimony will be ready for publication, among which is that of several Reberal Generals. Gen. eracy; that he always purposely avoided it.

would be hone anywhere. Greenbacks are but seldom disfranchisement of late Rebels was referred to the neknowledged to have any value, and gold and silver are will not buy food or fuel. The idea that they will ever goods from public stores and bonded warehouses, on be paid is but seldom entertained. Matters are daily growing worse.

REVENUE CIRCULAR.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular concerning the assessment of the tax on legacies, distributive shares and successions, as through failure of Assessors and Assistant Assessors to exercise due vigilance, much revenue justly due is just to the Government. Where the whole amount of the personal property of an estate payable to legacies or distributives exceeds the sum of \$1,000 in actual value, the same is subject to duty or tax without regard to the amount or value of each legacy or share; but where the amount does not exceed \$1,000 no tax is chargeable.

SPEECH-MAKING. amount does not exceed \$1,000 no tax SPEECH-MAKING.

To-morrow is set apart in the House for speech-making only, and kepresentative Stevens is second on the list to express his views on public questionation.

on Reconstruction.

on Reconstruction.

Mr. Harkis presented the petition of citizens of New-York against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a petition for an increase of pay to army officers, which was referred to the

At 12<sup>†</sup> o'clock, Mr. CONNESS called up the bill to trend the time for the withdrawal of goods from ubits stores and bonded warehouses, on walch there as a motion pending to reconsider the vete by which

Mr. SPRAGUE took the floor. He said he had a very Mr. Sprague took the floor. He said he had a very bad cold, and would therefore read from manuscript what he had to say on the subject. What he wished to say was intended for the benefit of the Senate only, and he trusted the reporters of the press would not algorithm by any notice in their very able papers of any remarks he might have to make. He then discussed at length the questions of free trade and protective tariff, alleging that the bill under discussion was calcuted to have an injurious effect upon home manufactures and to build up foreign interests.

At 1 o clock the Chair announced that the morning hour had expired, and the bill under consideration was

REPRESENTATION.

The constitutional amendment on the subject of

tepresentation was then taken up.
Mr. FESSENDEN, taking the floor on the pending mething again upon the que He did not intend, however among which is that of several Reberal Generals. Gen.
Lee says he never took an oath to support the Confederacy; that he always purposely avoided it.

Gen. Custar arrived to-day from Texas.

Gen. Custar arrived to-day from Texas. He gives rather a gloomy account of political affairs in that State. There is little, if any, loyalty outside our lines, and if our troops were withdrawn there in the confederacy of the series of the confederacy in the series of the

which it was passed, was called up by Mr. Conness, and Mr. Sprague took the floor again in opposition thereto, and the first of the bill was postponed until Mouday, at 12) cclock, and made the special cycler for that time.

The constitutional amendment to the Constitution, amendment to the Constitution, was then called up, Mr. Fessenden taking the floor in favor thereof, and criticising quite ascertable to being ensure and and prevent and taking the floor in favor thereof, and criticising quite ascertable to being ensure on the constitution of the second of the control of the control

Major Gen. Custer arrived here to-day from Texas.

Gen. Fermont also reached town this evening.

Licat. Gen. Grant and staff returned from the faneral of Od. Bower carly this morning. During the dy the General had a long interriew with the President.

The long-ex-pected reduction of the clerical forces of the Texastry Ograntic and the SEANT... Washington, March 9, 1866.

SENATE... Washington, March 9, 1866.

SENATE... Washington, March 9, 1866.

Mr. TRIMBULL offered the following resolution are no longer required. As the vast number of the country if also cloud. From the services are no longer required. As the vast number of the country of the clinical property of the discharge of about forty circles whose services are no longer required. As the vast number of the country if also cloud in the Seate has pointed or force the political property of the clinical p

man is permitted to read a speech in the Parliament of in the Deputies.

in the Deputies.

Mr. Cowan remarked that it was permitted in France but not in England. McIntosh said that they were written orations which exhibited nothing but power of

written orations which exhibited nothing but power of argument and imagination.

Mr. Fersexner thought that as to personality the mere words spoken extemporaneously, however bitter they might seem, were venial offenses compared with the gall distilled in studious hours, and so worded in a written oration that none would directly recognize them. He would wish to notice the argument made, under the heading fof argument in the late oration of Mr. Sumner. He dwelt on the opinions therein expressed of the framers and supporters of the amendment, "Judas Iscariot with Pontius Pliate on his back." He would quote no more. The good taste of applying the flowers of rhetoric to his own political associates in cool preparation, not in the heat of debate, might well be questioned. Mr. Fessenden then said he would return to the consideration of the amendment as to the rights of States to fix the rights of suffered.

Mr. Vates's amendment was adopted, Yeas, 26; Nays, 28.

Mr. Oark's amendment was adopted, Yeas, 7; Nays, 38:

Mr. Clark's amendment was adopted, Yeas, 7; Nays, 38:

Mr. Clark's amendment was adopted, Yeas, 7; Nays, 38:

Mr. Oavis offered an amendment to make the proposition of the several States, next hereafter to be chosen. He explained that is object was to get the question properties of the people in legislatures elected on the issues presented in the amendment. Rejected—Yeas, 12; Nays, 31.

Mr. Sunner moved to amend the Committee's proposition by inserting a proviso that there shall be no detailed by the five proposition of the elective franchise on account of color. Receted—Yeas, 8; Nays, 38.

Mr. Sunner moved to amend the proposition of the Committee by inserting that all persons denied representation shall be exempt from taxation of all kinds. Rejected.

The question was then taken on the proposition of the theorem.

age within their own limits. There is a congress to interfere.

Mr. YATES would call the attention of the Senator to be clause to which he had referred, requiring that Representatives shall be elected by the people of the States. Now the amendment may admit that a class be disenfranchised.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he only claimed that the States had power to fix the qualification of voters. The proposed amendment denied the right of States to disenfranchise a class, but it would not deny their power as it now stands in the Constitution; but the amendment says if in the exercise of that power you deny the franchise to a race or a part of a race in a State, that race shall not by you be represented here.

Mr. YATES said that this new amendment had an organic acknowledgment of the power in a State to deny the right of citizens te vote, if they so choose, because of race.

Mr. FESSENDEN again claimed that the amendment may state of the constitution, the condition of the constitution are cording to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State Sculding Indians not tared. Provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of such rece or color shall be excluded. The vote on the above was as follows:

The vote on the representatives of the proposellion or the proposellion was then taken on the proposellion or seminated that the amendment of the question was then taken on the proposellion or seminated that the amendment of the power in a State to deny the right of eltizens to vote, if they so choose, because of race.

Mr. FESSENDEN again claimed that the amendment of the power in a State to deny the right of eltizens to vote, if they so choose, because of the vote of the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons the vote of the country of the vote on the above was

Mr. Fessender again claimed that the amendment simply said if, in the exercise of your constitutional power, you deny that race the right to vote, you shall occursed representation, because of them.

Mr. Fessender referred to the quotations of Mr. Sumner from Coke, Locke and Otis, asking whether when they attered or wrote the sentences, he quoted alone from them to indicate universal suffrage; whether in Coke's, or Locke's time either, under the British Constitution, Englishmen all voted; and whether, in spite of his remark, there is not class exclusion in Massachasetts operating against those who may not be able to read, though they be 21 years of age, in conformity with the sole condition that had been specified in the quotation from Otis. Now though by limitation attendant upon their own exclusiveness of art the Southern States through this amendment would be shorn of a part of their representation, they would ue represented just as they might choose to be. The choice was with them, and they would, being so represented, be taxed to bear the burdens of the Government's debts and expenditure. The charge of immorality and traffic had been made by the Senator from Massachusetts against the Committee, charge of immorality and traffic had been made by the Senator from Massachusetts against the Committee, against the majority of the House and Senate, but no man stood upon the opinion of a heated controvertion-alist. Mr. Fessenden was satisfied to stand with the press, the people and the majority of both Houses, un-der the denunciation of the Senator from Massachu-

Senator cannot have forgotten, of a shield suspended in the highway, and two stravelers coming to it from oppocomplish it directly, by directly accounting a distinct ton of color. I was willing to reach it by this resolution, which in my judgment would, in a series of years, greater or less, accomplish the same purpose indirectly. He asks me very distinctly whether it is proper to accomplish by direction. I have yet to learn that which we could not accomplish by direction. I have yet to learn that which seems a legistator avows his purposes, states what he wishes to accomplish it that he is to be charged with indirection, which convers the idea of contriving to do something by taking advantage of measures, to do in a covert way what you cannot do openly. If I may be allowed to say so, when the Savior of the world came upon earth be found many abases, many errors, many corruptions, which he would gladly have terminated at once. He did not down by the strong farm, for, as a mortal, he had not the power to do it. The sent of a race, and the recognition of caste in the Constitution of the projection of caste in the Constitution of the projection of caste in the Constitution of the proposition that it has two sides with opposite inscriptions. At this moment two sides with opposite inscriptions. At this moment of my country's history, at this transcendant period of a count was a contest, which ended in a battle, but at least the was discovered that the was right, and stringlitusy there accomplish that he wishes to a contest, which ended in a battle, but at the state was a contest, which ended in a battle, but at the said different; and content in section on its two sides. That is as a shield with two different such that the shield had different inscriptions on its two sides. That is as a shield with two different such that the shield had different inscriptions on its two sides. That is as a shield with two different such that the shield had different inscriptions on its two sides. That is as a shield with two different such that the shield had different inscriptions on its two sides. That is as a shield with two different su

Mr. CLARK moves
following proviso:

Provided, That whenever the elective franchise shall be
abolished in any State, on the election of Representatives in
Congress or other officers, State or National, on account of
race, color, descent, or previous condition or servitude, or by
any provision of law not equally applicable to all races and
descents, all persons of such trace, color, descent or condition,
shall be excluded from the basis of representation, as presolved in the second section of the first article of the Consti-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEANING OF THE REVENUE TAX.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) from the Committee on Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendment to the House bill, to declare the meaning of ectain parts of the Internal Revenue Act, of Jane 30, 1864. The amendment which was to substitute the word "wherever" for "whenever," was concurred in. ACCOUNTS OF PAYMASTERS.

Mr. FARNSWEIH (Ill.) on leave introduced a bill concerning the settlement of accounts of paymasters, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

VOLUNIEERS NOW IN SERVICE.

WOLUNTEERS NOW IN SERVICE.

Mr. ROSS (III.) offered a resolution, which was adopted directing the Secretary of War to report how many volunteers whose terms of service have expired, are still in the service, and why the 28th Illinois Veteran Volunteers are still kept in the service at Erowasville, Texas.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Mr. JULIAN (Ind.) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported in reply to the resolution of the 28th of February, that the Cierk of the Committee was fully occupied.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) having the right to close the de-pate on the Civil Rights bill, yielded half his hour to bate on the Civil Rights Din, yielded
Mr. Bingham.
Mr. Bingham. (Ohio) said that if objections were
made by the supporters of the bill to the amendments
which he had submitted, it was a confession that this
bill should not pass. He made no captious objections to
legislation in favor of the rights of all. He knew that
the enforcement of the bill of rights in the Constitution
was the want of the Republic. He knew that if it had
been observed in good faith in every State of the Union
the sad calamittes of the last five years would have been

THE SIDMAN CONTRATORS.

In the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors for Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors for Sand Authors from the Supreme Court, Mr. Standbury of Sand Authors for San